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of generations yet to come. -JAMES G. BLAINE. Republican State Convention. HEADQUARTERS OF THE

REPUBLICAN STATE (EN RAL COMMITTER, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11, 1888. The Republicans of Indiana and those who will act with them in the approaching campaign will meet in delegate convention at Tomlinson Hall, in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday. Aug. 8, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate andidates for the following offices:

Governor. Lieutenant-governor. Three Judges of the Supreme Court. Secretary of State. Auditor of State. Treasurer of State. Reporter of the Supreme Court.

Superintendent of Public Instruction. Also, to select presidential electors, and for he transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

Each county will be entitled to representation on the basis of one delegate for each 200 votes and each fraction over 100, cast for Colonel R S. Robertson for Lieutenant-governor, in 1886,

COUNTIES.	No. of delegates.	Vote for Lieut. Gov. Robert- son, 1886	COUNTIES.	No. of delegates.	Vote for Lieut. Gov. Robertson, 1886
Adams	5 27	1,055	Madison	14 68	2,707
B'rt hol'ew	12	2.470	Marshall	12	2,312
Benton	8	1.530	Martin	6	1,299 2,886
Blackford. Boone	16	3,165	Miami Mouroe	14	1,816
Brown	3	564	Montgomy	19	3.742
Carroll	12 17	2,447	Morgan	11	2,255
Dass	17	3.441	Newton	6	1,164 2,762
Clark	12 15	2,408 2,922	Noble	3	682
Clinton	16	3,167	Orange	8	1,685
Crawford	6	1.197	Owen	8	1,508
Daviess	12	2,304	Parke	13	2,589 1,817
Dearborn	12	2,385 2,450	Perry	10	1,983
DeKalb	13	2,511	Porter	11	2.179
Delaware	17	3,330	Posey	10	1,952
Dubois	5	1.021	Pulaski	5	1,054
Elkhart	21	4,237 1,772	Putuam Randolph	12 20	2,853 4,062
Fayetle Floyd	9	1.852	Rush	13	2,539
Fountain	12	2,487	Ripley	11	. 2,259
Franklin	7	1,483	Scott	3	699
Fulton	10	1,980	Shelby	14	2,860 2,467
Grant	13	3,154	Starke	3	569
Greene	13	2,597	Steuben	11	
Hamilton	16	3,299	St. Joseph		2,123 4,282
Hancock	9	1,826	Switz'rl'nd	8	1,627
Harrison	10	1,992 3,526	Sullivan Tippecano'	25	1,594
Hendricks.	18	2,906	Tipton	9	1,798
Howard	14	2,842	Union	5	1,019
Huntingto	16	3,170	Vand'rb'rg	22	4,439
Jackson	10	2,063 1,309	Vermillion Vigo	27	1,629
Jasper		2.548	Wabash	19	5,411 3,761
Jefferson		3,089	Warren	9	1,783
Jennings	10	1,911	Warrick	11	2,261
Johnson	10		Washi'gt'n	27	1,591 5,402
Knox Kosciusko.	13	2,628 3,578	Wayne	8	1,529
Lagrange.	10	2,012	White	8 9	1,747
Lake	10	2,076	Whitley	10	1,909
LaPorte	17	3,454	The state of the s	1 100	001 000
Lawrence .	11	2.119	Total	1,160	231,922

On the evening preceding the convention the telegates from each congressional district will meet at such places as may hereafter be designated by the State committee, to select the following district committeemen, officers of the sonvention, and presidential electors:

One member of the committee on creden-One member of the committee on permasent organization, rules and order of business, which committee will nominate a permanent president and secretary; also, two presidential electors, and two alternates for the State at

One district vice-president. One district assistant secretary.

One member of the committee on resolu-6. One district presidential elector, and one

The county committees throughout the State will take such steps as may be necessary, regarding the selection of delegates to this convention, and report at once the names of delegates and alternates, with their respective postoffice address, to the chairman of the State com-

By order of the State central committee, JAMES N. HUSTON, Chairman.

THE thought of the country is toward Indiana and toward Ben. Harrison.

THE Fourth of July is coming, but there will be time enough to prepare for a big cele bration after the Chicago convention is over.

WITH a hundred thousand people asking and expecting admission to the Chicago convention, and with a hall having only a seven thousand capacity, somebody is bound to be disappointed.

GROVER CLEVELAND saying he feared Thurman's habits were bad, is on a par with seven-mule Barnum deprecating Governor Gray's "bad ways." The humors of the campaign have commenced early.

THE political atmosphere which is now about us is inspiration to the true Hoosier. Between campaigns he is but a half satisfied creature, but with the approach of a presidential convention he is himself once more.

As Mr. Cleveland sent a detective to find out what Mr. Thurman's habits were, in 1884 perhaps the Old Roman had better return the compliment before accepting second place with the reformed Sheriff of Erie county.

THE Chicago convention will meet a week from to-day. The preliminary proceedings, organization, platform, etc., will occupy the better part of two days, and the balloting for candidates may not begin before Thursday.

THE Chicago Tribune is now endeavoring to help its "favorit" son by attacking Depew. The way the friends of the other can- who has been followed in so many gallant didates will rally around some other man than the Tribune's protege will be one of the most surprising developments of the convention-to the Tribune.

GROVER CLEVELAND and his trainers must not flatter themselves that the tariff question will be the sole issue in the coming campaign. They have tried hard to make it so, though

hurts them. They will be very sick of the tariff question before the campaign ends. But they will also have to hear some plain truths about the infernal system of fraud known as the solid South, by which republican government is overthrown and the constitutional amendments nullified. This wholesale scheme of Democratic scoundrelism, the lineal successor and representative of the Democratic rebellion and the corner-stone of the Cleveland dynasty and rebel regime in Congress, will not be permitted to skulk behind the tariff question. There will be firing all along the line.

CHICAGO AND ITS OPPORTUNITY. The action of the St. Louis convention, discounted in advance, has almost ceased to be talked about, and the public mind is turning toward Chicago. There is a feeling in the air that the Republican convention can and probably will name the next President. This feeling is universal among Republicans, and by no means rare among Democrats. The former are praying that the convention may make no mistake, while the latter are hoping it may throw away its chances and exchange prospective victory for certain defeat. In this situation all eyes are turned or turning to Indiana, Democrats regarding it as the danger point, and Republicans as the quarter whence victory is to come. By common consent, Indiana is regarded as the key to the situation, the point which controls the batttefield, and which must be carried and held by the party that is to win. Senator Voorhees said at St. Louis: "The key to the situation is in Indiana. Whatever influences destroy Indiana, destroy every hope and vestige of success." This is as true for the Republican party as for the Democratic, and truer now than it was when spoken. We speak advisedly when we say it is too risky for the Republicans to think of obtaining the 19 electoral votes, in addition to the certain Republican States, necessary to elect their candidate, without Indiana. They cannot get them south of . Mason and Dixon's line, and we cannot predicate the canvass solely on New York. The 15 electoral votes of Indiana, with the 9 of New Jersey, or the 6 of Connecticut, will supply the requisite number, and no other combination can be made that will so certainly supply them. No exercise of human ingenuity or human calculation can change the situation or the figures. There they are, and there they will stand. Granting, then, the necessity of Indiana to Republican success the question is, can Indiana be carried by the Republicans? We answer unhesitatingly, yes. It is a close and doubtful State, but it can be carried. The Providence that shapes the destinies of nations has not made Indiana the pivotal State in this contest without giving her a leader to win the battle. The Republicans of Indiana their man, they know themand they know what they with the leader of their choice. Their choice is General Benjamin Harrison, than whom no State can offer and no State contains a nobler representative of the Republican party or one better qualified to be its standard-bearer in the coming contest. The Republicans of Indiana say to the Republicans of the Nation, give us . Harrison and we will give you Indiana. Nominate him and we will, if need be, pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor that he shall receive the fifteen electoral votes of this State. He can carry every State that any other Republican can carry, from Maine to Oregon, from Massachusetts to Kansas, and he can carry Indiana besides. He possesses every element of strength and every claim for consideration possessed by any other candidate, with the additional one that he can carry the State which is essential to Republican success. If these facts do not blaze the way for the Chicago convention and indicate unerringly whom it should name for the head of the ticket, then we confess our inability to

interpret the logic of events. FOR GENERAL HARRISON.

Indiana is for General Harrison. The thirty delegates from this State to the Chicago convention were instructed to "exhaust every honorable means" and to "work and vote persistently" to secure the nomination of General Harrison. Indiana Republicans are for Gen. Harrison. The Republicans of every township, county, town, city, district and, finally, the State at large, has spoken for General Harrison. The press of the State is practically solid for General Harrison. This is the unquestioned status of the case so far as this State is concerned, and it is in this spirit that the delegation and the Republicans will go to the convention and to Chicago. In going for General Harrison, they go opposed to nobody. They have no warfare to make against any candidate. They have no opposition to wage; their sole duty and purpose is to be for General Harrison. This plain, consistent, honorable, dignified position they will maintain, and will not be driven from it. There is no quarrel in Indiana. There is no internecine strife among Republicans here. The effort has been made to create one, and failing in that, to create the impression of one; but no candid man ever came into the State, or ever talked to an honorable Indiana Republican either in or out of the State, who was not made aware of the falsity of the imputation that our Republicans were divided into two hostile camps or factions. Indiana Republicanism is harmonious, ready and anxious for the contest. It is in absolute, perfect harmony for the nomination of General Harrison, and if he is made the presidential candidate the country will see a campaign in this State by the side of which the Excelsior geyser in the Yellowstone Park is as the restful pool of Siloam. With any candidate Indiana Republicans will fight until the last minute of the last day, but under General Harrison, contests, they will come up in November with 20,000 majority.

Indiana Republicans have an argument to make for General Harrison. We believe the fifteen electoral votes of Indiana absolutely essential to Republican success. With Gen. Harrison as the candidate those votes are as good as counted. The State will no longer be doubtful. We believe General Harrison the more it is pushed to the front the more it I is as strong as any other Republican in any

other State. Who could be stronger in any certain Republican State; who stronger in New York, or in Connecticut or New Jersey? In Indiana he is invincible. The Republicans of Indiana will not be diverted from their purpose, nor from their plan of campaign. They antagonize nobody; they oppose nobody; but they are for Ben Harrison, and they will "exhaust every honorable effort" and "work and vote persistently" to secure his nomination, because they believe in his name there is vic-

Republicans of Indiana, on with the battle. The signs of victory are in the air. All that is needed is one grand, united, harmonious, enthusiastic movement from now until the Chicago convention is brought to see as you see, and to act as you hope it will act. Let nothing distract or disturb you. The omens are all good; the indications more than satis-

Hon. S. B. ELKINS yesterday delivered the annual address before the literary societies of the University of West Virginia. It was a production notable in spirit and scope. Mr. Elkins is so well known in his political and business character that it may be a surprise to many to know that he is also a thinker and a scholar of no mean quality. His address was broad and catholic in spirit, particularly that portion in which he discussed the race problem, and which is given elsewhere. As the treatment of a politician of this vexed and most important social, political and economic question, Mr. Elkins's words will likely attract wide attention. His position is one in accord with the best thought and the highest patriotism, and because a reading of it will tend to dissipate the ideas altogether too prevalent that a politician cannot treat a problem of this gravity, the Journal calls particular attention to Mr. Elkins's address.

In an editorial more than a column in length the New York Evening Post shows why it will support Cleveland in the approaching campaign. The Post goes to unnecessary trouble; nobody doubted it would support Cleveland, widow McGinnis's pig and all. The whole mugwump outfit of the genus Post and Harper's Weekly will support Cleveland, no matter whom the Republicans nominate. It is for that reason mugwump wishes have so little effect upon Republicans, and why mugwump support injures rather that aids a candidate. If the George William Curtis school of mugwumps were recognized as honest men there would be a deal of difference in the way Republicans would regard them. But they are known and estimated for Pharisees and hypocrites.

On the 19th of June-Tuesday of the week after next-the Republicans will begin their ticket and platform-making. They will have no controversies over the latter; but a lively time with the first.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Which illustrates the difference between the two parties. The Republicans have plenty of men who will make acceptable candidates and able Presidents, while the whole party is a unit as to its fundamental principles. On the other hand, the Democrats have only one man whom they dare nominate for President, but are all at sea, divided into factions, upon the alleged principles of their party.

JAY GOULD is reported suffering from insomnia, very weak and growing weaker. The railroad millionaire scurrying about the country by special train, accompanied by his physician to watch his moods and brace him up with nerve tonics, is anything but an object of envy. All his millions will not purchase a good night's rest, or even an hour of sweet. dreamless sleep. How happier, far, the plowman who homeward plods his weary way, to sleep soundly after a hearty supper, or the daily wage-worker who lies down to pleasant dreams at night and rises to healthy toil each morning.

A DEMOCRATIC exchange urges that Mr. Thurman's age is not a good Republican argument against his election, for the reason that his death during his term would probably secure the presidency of the Senate to the Republicans. This view of the matter can hardly be as cheerful to Mr. Thurman as some others, but if the Democracy puts it forward as an argument for his election, Republicans should not object.

EVERY Republican who can spare the time should go to Chicago to work for General Harrison's nomination. Never was there so good a prospect before Indiana. What a boom it would give the State and the city to have Ben Harrison the presidential candidate! Such a consummation is entirely within the probabilities. Let every Republican contribute to bring it about.

The California delegation will have more fun out of the Chicago convention than anybody else. Eight days of leisurely travel and stopping off on the way to Chicago, four or five days there and another week getting home, will make a political junket of high degree. And the Californians will enjoy every minute of it.

If the Republicans wanted to put an old man on their ticket there is Simon Cameron or Hannibal Hamlin. Fortunately, they are not so hard pushed for candidates as the Democracy, and are able and willing to give their old men a chance by letting them go down to their graves in peace.

THE Pittsburg Press's Washington correspondent telegraphs his paper as follows:

"The Blaine leaders have agreed to support Harrison, of Indiana, and Phelps, of New Jersey. This is given as a straight Blaine tip. and comes from authentic sources. Backers of the ticket say Gresham would lose 20,000 votes in Indiana were he nominated."

A New York paper in noting the return of the delegates from St. Louis, says they "suffered from a great deal of malaria," A great deal of malaria was about the measure of it, only they called it by other names in St.

No one who is interested in public schools should fail to visit the High-school building and inspect the work of the drawing-classes, which will be exhibited there on the afternoons of this week, beginning on Wednesday. This department was added to the source against opposition, and even now there are those who regard

it as superfluous. These objections curiously enough, are apt to be made by persons who favor the "practical" and advocate manual training. As a matter of fact there is very little manual training in the line of mechanical art of which drawing is not an important and essential part. It is useful to all artisans, indispensable to some, and is taught in all polytechnic schools. The instruction already given to the children in the city is really a preliminary course to the manual training department now talked of. The proficiency attained by the pupils will be a matter of surprise to many, and especially to those who hold that the pencil and brush are only for artists, and that artists, like poets, are born, not made. Considering the limited time given to the study the results are admirable, and indicate the possession of much talent on the part of the students. It is really an art exhibit and will well repay a visit.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

A Calm and Philosophical Discussion of the Most Troublous American Question.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jone 11.-Hon. S. B. Elkins delivered the annual address to-day be fore the Literary Society of the University of West Virginia. It was an able and finished production in all features, but a particularly appropriate and important part of it was his discussion of what he called the race problem,

Mr. Elking said: "American civilization has forced upon it the race problem, always difficult and disturbing to the repose of nations. After much delay Chinese imigration has been stopped, and pauper immigration checked. Such measures are healthful and in the interest of security: they should be encouraged, until only the moral and industrious of other countries should be permitted to become the 'guests of the Republic. "The negro race in the South numbers about seven million, or more than twice our population when the Constitution was adopted. It has multiplied eight times in a century. If the same increase is maintained for another century, it will about equal in number the present population of the United States. It is encouraging that the negro is by nature peaceable, kind and religious, respectful towards authority, obedient to law, and purely American. The North has ten million foreigners. power between the two great political parties, The negro race and the foreigners constitute more than one-fourth of our population. These elements must be harmoniously absorbed and assimilated into the general body of composite American civilization.

"Though the race question in the South led to the great civil war, it was not fully settled by it. The negro gained freedom, and was elevated from the degradation of being a mere chattel to the dignity of a citizen This was a great change to be so suddenly wrought in the history of a race of 4,000,000 people. The great Repub-lic could make the slave free and its citizen, but could not, at the same time, arm him with the necessary intelligence and experience that would enable him to exercise the rights of a freeman and a citizen in a contest with his former master. This was not the fault of the government, it was the misfortune of the negro.

"The government did all it could to aid its newly-made citizen in his helpless and almost hopeless condition. The negro, heir to thousands of years of ignorance, savagery, and barbarism, the only civilization he ever knew find ing him a slave, and his first duty to obey, was not prepared to exercise his political rights against his former master, who was accustomed to control and govern, and was entrenched be hind power, wealth and education. The consult. Ignorance and poverty had to go down before intelligence and wealth, as it has always

"The general coudition of affairs in the South. since the war, has been natural and logical The war left the two races in their changed conditions on the same soil, under the same skies, and in the same homes and places. Neither race could get relief by retiring. In these new and trying circumstances for which neither was prepared, in open antagonism, they were forced to begin the work of solving the race problem. History furnishes no parallel to a situation so difficult for both sides.

"The black man deserved the profoundess sympathy—the white man consideration. In the humiliation of defeat, loss of property, and everything he had fought for and held dear, the white man brooded over his losses. He deter-mined that his humiliation should not be deepened by allowing his former slave to be his social and political equal, and aid in making laws for his government. He resisted by force in some cases; by threats and indirection in others; and often by State laws passed in his own interest. Federal laws were unavailing. Even where there was a federal or State law that might favor the black man and was sustained by the courts, there was no public senti-ment behind either that could enforce it. There is a whole empire of questions in our domestic concerns that statute law cannot reach, and where patural laws are supreme and govern. In the fiercest civil war, in the long night of battle and blood which hung over the land, when the liberty of the negro was in the balance, his conduct was marked by no act of violence or revenge, and he remained the true, tried, and trusted friend of his master and his family, who were fighting to hold him in slavery. There is nothing in all history equal to this example of affection, forbearance and charity, on the part of a whole race. This splendid fact should stand out as a bond between the two races, and it is hoped in time will be a gentl memory that will draw them closer together. The two races have known each other for two hundred years. The South needs the black man. The white man in the South could not get on well without him. They understand each other and generally agree on all but social and political questions. Already there is a better feeling between them. The negro is making substantial progress in education and in the ac-"The negro, not equal in intelligence and education to the white man, being constantly

associated with him, looking to him for guid ance in local concerns, seeing in him the model ance in local concerns, seeing in him the model after which he is to shape his own advancement, generally obliged to rely upon him for employment and the means of gaining a subsistence—is it not natural, as time goes on, that he should be largely influenced by him, even in matters of political concern?
"There should be the same law over both

South and North. Violation of the rights of citizenship, suppression of votes, frauds in elections, are dangerous to liberty and free government, and should be punished everywhere. Any section that countenances and up holds these wrongs is its own worst enemy, and sooner or later retribution in some form wil "In theory and practice, in the interest of the

healthful progress and purity of free government, of its safety and preservation, every citizen should be protected in all his rights, should be able to vote as he desires, and his vote should be counted as cast. This cannot be denied. But to attempt to change the situation in the South by federal law has not succeeded; to try to effect it in the interest of the black man by outside agitation has proven useless. So long as political parties are divided in the South on the lines they are, and the people, both black and white, are made to believe everything depends on the whites being in one party and the blacks in another; so long as prejudice, pas-sion, hate and revenge shall be encouraged by selfish leaders for their own aggrandizement. the situation between the races in the South will remain unchanged.

"The true solution of this question will come when both races divide on economic and in dustrial questions and distribute themselve." between the two great parties. The black man will then have the sympathy and support of his white neighbor and get all his rights under the

"When hostile guns were trained upon the capital of the Republic, with his life threatened and in danger, Lincoln said to the Southern people: 'We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies.' Later on, Grant said: 'Let us have peace.' At this great distance from the conflict, should not our wise men on both sides heed the voices of these immortals and echo their plea for peace. Prejudice, passion, hate and revenge cannot live forever-and no man should wish to keep them alive. Upon no such foundations can anything good or lasting in society or government be built.
"It is in the order of events in the path of

certain destiny that the people of all sections through the whole country shall be friends. Then let us wisely anticipate the work of time, and of oblivion and the reconciliations of our children by a few years and be friends now. When the race question in the South shall be settled, and shall be no longer the foot-ball of politics, the Union will in the best sense be re-

"The people of the whole country will enjoy that peace and repose, that friendly feeling and good will for each other which are so necessary to the highest progress and most permanent safety of the Union, and which they have not known for more than a quarter of a century. The passions born of the war, and often kept alive for seifish purposes will then be buried in the beat that giveth not up its dead.' Sectional differences and antagonisms—always a mon-ace and danger to the Republic—will disappear, and the words 'Solid South' and 'United North' will be known so more forever." THE WORDS OF A STATESMAN

Some of Gen. Harrison's Recent Public Expressions on Current Questions.

How He Stands for an Equal Ballot and Representation-Strong Words for Protection of American Industry-The Silver Question.

The following are brief extracts from resent speeches made by General Harrison upon questions of current vital interest. They will show how clearly, strongly, emphatically he stands upon every principle of sound Republicanism:

An Equal Ballot and Equal Rights. Speech at Detroit, Feb. 22, 1888.

The bottom principle-sometimes it is called the corner-stone, sometimes the foundation of our structure of government-is the principle of control by the majority. It is more than the corner-stone or foundation. The structure is monolith, one from foundation to spex, and that monolith stands for and is this principle of gov-ernment by majorities, legally ascertained by constitutional methods. Everything else about our government is appendage, is ornamentation. This is the monolithic column that was reared by Washington and his associates. For this the war of the revolution was fought; for this and its more perfect security the Constitution was formed; for this the war of the rebellion was fought, and when the principle perishes the structure which Washington and his compatriots reared hes dishonored in the dust. The equality of the bailot demands that our apportionments in the States for legislative and congressional purposes shall be so adjusted that there shall be equality in the influence and the power of every elector, so that it shall not be true anywhere that one man counts two or one and a half and some other man counts only one-half.

The question of a free and equal ballot is the dominant question; it lies at the foundation of our government, embracing all others, because it involves the question of afree and fair tribunal to which every question shall be submitted for arbitrament and final determi-

The truth to-day is that the colored Republican vote of the South, and with it and by consequence, the white Republican vote of the South, is deprived of all effective influence in the administration of this government. The tion of the South in the Electoral College, and in Congress, was more than enough to turn the last election for President, and more than enough to reverse, yes, largely more than reverse, the present Democratic majority of the House of Representatives. Have we the spirit to maist that everywhere, North and South, in this country of ours, no man shall be deprived of his baffot by reason of his politics? There is not in all this land a place where any rebel soldier is subject to any restraint, or is denied the fullest exercise of the elective franchise. Shall we not insist that what is true of those who fought to destroy the country shall be true of every man who fought for it, or loved it, like the black man of the South did, that to belong to Abraham Lincoln's party shall be respectable and reputable everywhere in America?

Speech at Chicago, March 20, 1888; We cannot quietly submit to the fact, while it is true everywhere in the United States, that the man who fought four years against his country is allowed the full, free, unrestricted exercises of his new citizenship, it shall not also be true everywhere that every man who followed Lincoln in his political views, and every soldier who fought to uphold the flag, shall in the same full, ample manner be secured in his political

Some of these independent journalists call this the "bloody shirt." They say we are trying to revive the strife of the war, to rake over the extinct embers, to kindle the fire again. I want it understood that for one I have no quarrel with the South for what took place between 1861 and 1865. I am willing to forget that they were rebels, at least as soon as they are willing to forget it themselves, and that time does not seem to have come yet to them. But our complaint is against what was done in 1884, not against what was done during the war. Our complaint is against what will be done this year; not what was done between 1861 and 1865. No bloody shirt—though that cry never had any terrors for me. I believe we greatly underestimate the importance of bringing the issue to the front, and with that oft-time Republican courage and outspoken fidelity to truth denouncing it the land over. If we cannot do anything else we can either make these people ashamed of this outrage against the ballot or make the world ashamed of them.

Protection of American Industry.

peech at Chicago, March 20. I believe the Republican party is pledged and ought to be pledged to the doctrine of the protection of American industries and American abor. I believe that in so far as our native inventive genius, which seems to have no limit our productive forces, can supply the American market, we ought to keep it for ourselves. And yet this new captain on the bridge seems to con gratulate himself on the fact that the vovage is still prosperous, notwithstanding the change of commanders; who seems to forget that the reason that the voyage is still prosperous is because the course of the ship was marked out before he went on the bridge and the rudder tied down. He has attempted to take a new direction since he has been in command, with a view of changing the sailing course of the old craft, but it has eemed to me that be has made the mistaking the flashlight of some British light house for the light of day.

Speech at Danville, Ind., Nov. 26, 1867. I believe the principle of the protection of American industry is well established and well defended by the principles of political economy and by the duties of patriotism. There are one or two things that in some respects are working against it, and one is this abominable and un-American system which is recently developed, called trusts. This thing is running too far. I is un-American; it is unpatriotic, in my judg-ment, and you will notice that those who are at-tacking our tariff system take their position behind these facts and use them as the ground of their assault. We must find some way to stop such combinations.

Speech at Chicago, March 20, 1888. I am one of those uninstructed political sconomists that have an impression that some things may be too cheap; that I cannot find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper coats, which seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat. believe it is true to-day that we have many things in this country that are too cheap, be cause whenever it is proved that the man or woman who produces any article cannot get a decent living out of it, then it is too chean.

Speech at Indianapolis, Dec. 20, 1887. The simple fact is, gentlemen, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it it is too low. And I think our workingmen will wake up to the fact that reduction in their wages, which every candid advocate of free trade or revenue reform admits, must come with the adoption of his theories—a reduction variously estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent.—is poorly compensated by the cheaper coat he is promised. This bull-in-the-china-shop sort of work that our Democratic friends want to make of the tariff will not do.

Silver and the Corrency. General Harrison's views on the silver question, written by himself in 1885, while still in

I have never believed that cheap money, in the sense of depreciated money, was desirable. I have always thought and said that the interest of the laboring and farming classes especially, was in the line of stable, par currency. The silver question may be presented in divers forms. I am a bimetallist by my strong convictions. I think silver should be preserved as a coin metal, but it is very apparent that the present ratio between silver and gold is out of joint, and that something ought to be done to correct this inequality.

Disfranchisement of Voters. Speech at Detroit, Feb. 22, 1888.

Why is it to-day that we have legislation threatening the industries of this country; why is it that the paralyzing shadow of free trade falls upon the manufacturers and upon the homes of our laboring classes! It is because the laboring vote in the Southern States is sup-

Speech at Danville, Ind., Nov. 26, 1887. I do not believe there has been written in the bistory of any cizilized nation a more about nable, cruel, wretched page than that which denable, cruel, wretched page than that which describes the treatment of the poor blacks in the South since those States passed under Democratic control. Why are they not allowed to vote! Because they want to vote the Republican ticket. In the last presidential election, and this one to come, our Democratic opponents count with absolute certainty upon one handred and fifty-three electorial votes from the South, when I say again there is not a man, not a feel, who does not know that if every qualified discise in three at least of those States was allowed

to express himself they would give their elector-

Up here in the Northwest is a fair Territory, enormous in extent, the one-half of the applying for admission to the Union as a State, more than twice as large as the State of Indi ana, having a population of nearly a half million of souls at this time, kept out of the Union of States; was kept out in 1884, will be kept out and not allowed to cast an electoral vote in 1888. Why? Simply because a majority of the people in that Territory are Republicans. That, and nothing more. For the whole paried of my term in the Senate, as a member of the commit tee on Territories, I fought with such ability as I could, I pleaded with such power as I could, with these Democratic Southern Senators and members to allow these free people of Dakota 1884, to placate, if I could, their opposition to the admission of that State. I put a clause in the bill that the constitutional convention should not assemble until after the presidential election of that year. But now, four years more have gone around; sgain a President is to be elected. and still that young State, peopled with the heat blood of all the States, full of the veterans of the late war, loyal to the government and the Constitution, ready to share the perils and bur-dens of our national life, is being, will be, kepi out of the Union, will be denied any right to cast an electoral vote for President, by the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, solely because a majority of her people hold the political sentiments which we hold.

Soldiers' Pepssons. speech at Danville, Ind., Nov. 26, 1887.

The veto messages of Mr. Cleveland sent in luring the last Congress were, many of them, at tipped with poisoned arrows. He vetoed what is called the dependent pension bill. I believe that the first bill introduced in Congress embodying the principle of that bill was introduced by me. It was prepared in view of the fact that Congress was being overwhelmed with private ension bills for men now disabled and unable to maintain thems-lves, who could not, by proof connect their disability with their army service. I said let us make the limitation of the pensior law wider, and instead of taking in these met. one at a time, let us take the whole class in at once, and hence this bill. Some men sneered at it; said I was simply trying a buncombe game with the soldiers. But, gentlemen, the general principles of that bill have come to stay. It has, with slight modifications, received now the vote, almost unanimous, of the Grand Army of the Republic. That will be laid before Congress at its approaching session. What is the princi-ple of it! Why, it is something like the old rule we had in the army; as long as a man was able, he marched and carried his own gun and fell out, we had an ambulance to put him in and that is the principle embodied in this bill that we, the survivors of the late war, as long as God gives us strength and health, will march A this column of civil life, making our own living, and carrying our own burden; but here is a comrade falling by the way, sickness, casualty—not his own fault—and he has to fall out; we want the great national ambulance to take him up.

What to Do with the Surplus. Speech at Indianapolis, Dec. 20, 1887.

In connection with this surplus of about on undred millions a year there is danger; there are dangers of profligacy, of expenditure, and others that require us to address ourselves promptly and intelligently to the question of a reduction of our revenue. I have said before as your resolutions say. I would like to have that work done by the Republicans because ! would like to have it done with reference to some great questions connected with the use of revenue, about which I cannot trust my Democratic friends. I would like to have our coas defenses made secure; I would like to have ou. navy made respectable, so that an American naval officer, as he trod the deck of the ship bearing the starry banner at its head in an port throughout the world, and looked about upon her equipment and armament, might fee that she was a match for the proudest ship that walked the sea under any other flag. I would like to feel that no third-rate power, aye, no first-rate power, could sail into our delenseless harbors and lay our great cities under tribute. I would like to feel that the just claim of the survivors of the Union army of the war were made secure and safe. Therefore, I have a strong preference that this work of the reduc tion of our revenue, internal and external, shall be conducted by Republicans.

Young Men and the Republican Party.

Speech at Chicago. March 20, 1888. There seems to be a fitness in the association of young men with the Republican party. The Republican party is a young party. I have not begun to call myself an old man, and yet there is no older Republican in the United States than am. My first presidential vote was given for the first presidential candidate of the Repub lican party, and I have supported with enthusi-asm every successor of Fremont, including that matchless statesman who claimed our suffrage

POLITICAL NOTES.

MINNEAPOLIS Tribune: We rather plty Mr. Isaac P. Gray. He was a Republican once, and sannot be altogether bad. PORTLAND (Ore.) News: Correction made by

the election: For "dyed in the wool Democrat." read "Died on account of wool," etc. Boston Advertiser: Probably the next interesting contribution to current politics in the next fortnight will be Judge Gresham's declaration of his views on the tariff.

This is what Mr. Blaine says: "The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to co

DES MOINES State Register: We submit that the letter of alternate delegate Laid, of Ottumwa, convicts the Gresham boomers of conduct unbecoming Republicans and unworthy

NEW YORK special: Gen. W. B. Dodge to-day gave it as his opinion, that the pomination would lie between Allison, Harrison and Alger. Tops is in accord with the general sentiment as it prevails here. A NOTED New York author, speaking lately of

Mr. Depew's after-dinner speeches and club causeries, summed h:m up in this wise: "I don't know a more charming speaker, and I know of none who gives out so little to be remembered afterward." PROVIDENCE Dispatch: The New York Tribune learns that in Oregon they spel! the Cleve

land "boom" with a "d." This is scarcely worse than the persistency with which in Rhode Island they refer to Judge Thurman's handkerchief as "dambanner." PHILADELPHIA Press: Beautiful Cleveland badges made in England are already in market

in New York, and are in great demand among the mugwumps. The mugwumps will have their Cleveland ticket this year printed in fine

COLUMBUS Dispatch: There has never been a possibility of a contest between the friends of Sherman and the friends of Blaine; and the same is true of the friends of Harrison, Alger Allison, Hawley and Depaw; for if Mr. Biains had intimated that he desired the nomination neither of these gentlemen would have been in

SomeBody who has a great deal of leisure has overed that the number thirteen is closely seted with Allen G. Thurman. There are seen letters in his name as written above He was born November 13, 1813. He was nomi nated on June 7 and expects to be elected on November 6. Seven plus six equals thirteen. In the expression "the red bandanna" there are thirteen letters.

THE Utica Herald printing a letter from the managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, in which Mr. Patterson inclosed the extracts from Judge Gresham's Wall-street speech, refering to the tariff and to Blaine and Logan, says:

"The proof of his support of Haine and Logar does not occupy much space. If Logan had lived, the Republican candidates in this can-vast, whoever they may be, would have been commended with more of specification and detail, and when Mr. Blaine returns to the coun try, the standard-bearers of the party will have the full benefit of his generous and hearty but discriminating support, not in a single phrase, but in argument and statement full and upre-served and glowing with enthusiasm "

There were twenty-six words in favor Blaine and thirteen in favor of General Logan in the only speach made by Judge Gresham in the campaign of 1884.

Potatoes and Corn Without Cain.

Petaluma (Cal.) Argus. Throughout that belt of sand loam between Petaluma and two Rock Valley, comprising Petalums and two Rock Valley, comprising many thousand acres, the farmers are just now busy planting potatoes and corn. As much of this is hilly, rolling land, it is difficult to make strangers understand how potatoes and corn planted so late can be grown without a drop of rain or irrigation. But such is the fact, and farmers defer planting their potatoes purposely not to have rain to fall on the land after they are planted. But every acre of that land is good for fruit and berries, and too valuable to be used for potatoes and grain.